THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following articles will be sold on the 18th of November and the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, for Cath on the day of sale. AGGREGATE CIRCULATION THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE NEW YORK HERALD—Daily Newspaper—pub-labed every day of the year except New Year's Day and Fourth f July. Price 2 cents per copy—or \$7 26 per annum—possages THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday

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P-iladel his Vercury and Journal will please copy.

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NEAR ASTOR AND LA FAVETTE FLACES, NEW YORK
MR. D. has the honor to announce that his School is o
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private Expresses to and from London with important intellegence frequencity performing the suiter journey. 216 miles, 134 HULKS, offer to the American Public and Government iters services for the safe and rapid transmission of important incuments, despatches, specie, bonds, bills, deeds, s.c., whice will, on all occasions, be most faithfully salivared by their owners in the same property of the first interest interest of the first interest int

TO LET-From the 1st November-Handsome spartment consisting of two large pariors on the first floor, with two three b-d-rooms. A private table will be furnished. Fur-particulars can be had by early application at 411 Houston stree all lwem

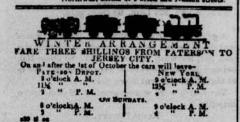
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A.IV.:RTISPRS are informed that the circulation of the Braids is over THISPY-FIVE THOUSAND, and increasing as it has the largest circulation of any paper on this circulation as at it has the largest circulation of any paper on this circulation are not provided in the control of the second of the control o

PROPRIETOR OF THE MERALD ESTABLISHMENT Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau stre



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FOR NEW ORLEANS—Steam Ship and ALABAMA.—This s.eamer is expected back from New Orleans in a few days, and it is included to despat her egain for the same place on a day to be hereafter named, between the place on a day to be hereafter named, between the passangers, should enough offer to make it as objects. For passage or light freight, apply to G. MERLE, 205 Front at.

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9, and 11, A. M.; 18, 3%, and 6, F. M.
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FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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FARE ONLY 184 CENTS.

RENEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW,

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ON and after September 16th will run daily,

as follows (Sandays included):—Leave Newnare, foot of Center street, 5 o'clock A. M.—

nave New York, foot of Barclay street, 3 o'clock P. M.

Maco, Tuesday, 17th, Tharsday, 19th, at 6 o'clock, from Cortiands street pier.

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All months and Tharsday, 19th, will reduce the fare to 7 o'clock. Transparent and Cartle Show, Tuesday, 17th, Vedessetay, 18th, and Tharsday, 19th, will reduce the fare to 7 o'clock and New York.

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FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Morning For Albany And Transday street, lauding Line from the foot of Barclay street, lauding The Steamer E.MITER. Captain S. R. Roe, Monday, Wednesday, 18th, 28th, 28th,

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From For No. 1, North River, foot of Battery Flace.

The Beamboat CINDERELLA, w. it ran as follows, Duily, from May 20th to October 1st. 1804.—Leaves New York at 9 and 11 o'cloca, New York at 9 and 11 o'cloca, New York at 9 and 10 cloca, 15 a. M., at 1/4, 5 and 6% F. M.

Leaves Fort Beamboad, at 20 minutes to 3, and 10 minutes to 18 a. M., at 1, 42 and 6% F. M.

Leaves New Brighton at 8 and 30 A. M.; at 11/4, 5 and 7% F. M. F. M. Stunday—Louves New York, at 9 and 11 A. M.; at 3, 5 and 12 A. M.; at 3, 5 and 12 A. M.; at 3, 5 and 13 A

FARE REDUCED.

FOR CROTONVILLE, SING SING, TARRYTOWN, IRVING WILTSLES DOCK, HASTINGS AND YONKERS.—On and after Saturday, August 31st, 184, the new and substantial steamboat WASHINOTON IRVING, Capt Harm Tuthill, will leave the fluid of Chamber street for the above places, daily at 5 f. M., Sanday excepted. Returning, will leave Cretonville at 58s, and Sing Sing at 70 clock A. M., landing at the foot of Hammond street each way.

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The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Cappas
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every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at
eveloch. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above
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PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
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DAILY, Sundays excepted—Through direct
at 8 P. M., from he Steamboat Fire between
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The Steamboat KNOCKERSOCKER, Captain A. P. St.
John, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 6 o'clock.
The Steamboat ROCMESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on
Thesday, Thursday and Steambay Evenings, at 6 o'clock.

At Five o'clock, J. M.—Landing at Intermediate Places.
The Steamboat NONTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Crutmades, Moxday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Afternoons,
u. 5 o'clock.

At Seamboat COLUMBIA.

FOR LONDON.—Regular Packet of the 10th of Newsmiter—The first class fast sailing packet ship WELLINGTON, Capt. D'Chadwick, will sail as above, her regular day.

B'Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and stasrage passengers, jersons wishing to emberk should make immediate application on board, foot of Maiden Lune, or to JONEPH McMURRAY,

No. 106 in street, corner of South.

The new packet ship Prince Albert, Capt W S Sebor, will sunceed the Weilington and sail on the first of December.

Persons desirons of sending for their friends can have them brought out by either of the above vessels, by application as above

DEPENDENCE, Captain F. P. Ailen, will sail as above, her regular day.

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SOR NEW ORLEANS—UNION LINE—Regular Picket of the 9th of November.—The first class, fast sailing packet ship LONDUN, Captain John O. Beert, will sail as alove, her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and sterrage passengers, persons wishing to embark should make sarly application on board, foot of Wall street, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY.

The regular packet ship Wabaah, Capt. John O. Baker, sails on the 19th of November. Berths can be secured in either of these versues, by applying as above.

For meight or passage, apply to BOYD & HINCKEN, n3 sc No 2 con me Building, corner Wall and Water

No 2 con me Building, corner Wall and Water ata.

OLD ESTABLISHED PACKET OFFICE, 6;

South street-Passage to and from Great Britain and sugarous at the lowest rates, to and from Liverpool, by the regular packet ships sailing under the new arrangement every few days, and deaths can at usual be furnished for any amount, payable at the National and Provincial Bank, Ireland, and their brunches, and throughout the United Kingdom, as well as at all bre principal banking institutions in England. Scotland and Wales, without discount or any other charges. For further particulars, if by letter, poet the Supply 16.

LETTER FROM MR. O'CONNELL

DARRYNANE ABBRY, Caherciveen, October 2, 1844.

To the acting Secretary of the Loyal National Repeal Association.

Sir.—I am extremely anxious to bring the emphatic attention of the association to that which I deem the most important of all the duties which they have to perform at the present most auspicious period. We have obtained the most valuable victory that ever was achieved by purely moral means. The victory of Waterloo was the mere triumph of physic. I force, combined with military organization. It was a brutal and a bloody scene, and much of what are called its glories depended upon chance and accident.

of what are called its glories depended upon change and accident.

Ours, on the contrary, was the triumph of the first principles of civil liberty, and of the judicial merits of our glorious cause. That which triumphed was the great constitutional principle which sanctions the right of free discussion to the inhabitants of these realms. It was that principle which battled with, and triumphed over, the well-arranged compiracy to extinguish popular sentiment, and to limit and restrain the efficacy of passeable popular exertions

arranged compiracy to extinguish popular sentiment, and to limit and restrain the efficacy of peaceable popular exertions

The object which we had in view was perfectly legal and perfectly constitutional—the repeal of an act of parliament—and the efficacy of our struggle ought, in constitutional reasoning, to depend on the numbers of those who were convinced of the necessity of such repeal. The effort of ministerial despotism was, by the prosecution, to prevent the exhibition of that multitudinous public sentiment, which could alone require or obtain success. It was a struggle, on the part of our governors, to make the exhibition of the extreme pressure of a grievance stimulating multitudes to call for redress a conspiracy and a crime. It was the manifest design of the Irish government to introduce a new doctrine into our law—the doctrine that numbers constituted crime—so that where the oppression of a tyrannical law affected the great majority of the nation, that very majority should be treated as essentially criminal, and be used as a legal instrument to prevent the redress of the grievance—the more universal the cry for relief, the more impossible would a successful prosecution have made it to obtain redress.

Our triumph on the jury question was, if possible.

ble would a successful prosecution have made it to obtain redress.

Our triumph on the jury question was, if possible, still more vitally important. If it were once established that the jury list might, with safety, be traudulently spoilated or arranged, on the ground that the fraud was not committed by the sheriff himself, then, indeed, the trial by jury would have become a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare". We have, in truth, gained a great victory. Yet there has been nothing of the insolence of triumph in our demeanor. We have borne our success with meekness, and in the fullest spirit of conciliation.

there has been nothing of the insolence of triumph in our demeanor. We have borne our success with meekness, and in the fallest spirit of conciliation.

But we should be guilty of a criminal neglect of duty if we did not avail ourselves of that success in order to achieve the great object of our desires—the restoration of an Irish parliament.

Our business is not to irritate or provoke any portion of our fellow subjects. Our duty—our sacred duty—is to conciliate all classes and persuasions; and, if possible, to procure the entire Irish people to join in the struggle to obtain the right of Irishmen to legislate for themselves.

Upon the subject of the repeal near nine-tenths of the Irish people are perfectly agreed. They are convinced of its necessity. They have no doubt of its practicability. The mouster meetings have placed beyond a shadow of doubt the determination of the overwhelming majority of the Irish to obtain the restoration of their own parliament.—If that fact had not been demonstrated by the meetings of last year, we should continue to hold similar meetings, now that the legality of the largest possible peaceful assemblages is tully established by the unanimous opinions of the Euglish judges. It was in the 6th and 7th counts that the holding of those monster meetings was alleged to be a crime; and all the Euglish judges were unanimous that those counts were essentially and radically bad. We could, therefore, hold more monster meetings if it were at all necessary; but there is no such necessity. The opinion of the Irish people was empharically pronounced in the forty-one monster meetings we had last year; and as it is not necessary to hold any more such meetings, it would appear to be an insulting braggadocio to revive them. We will revive them only in the case that it should with any plausibility be hereafter asserted that the mass of the people had changed their minds on the subject of repeal, and were no longer in favor of the Irish making laws for Ireland.

Having thus in lavor of repeal, the ove

scription. In its, i repeat, is our task, our duty—our pl-asing duty.

What is it which prevented the remainder of the Protestants of all descriptions from joining for the repeal? Not any disinctination to have I reland legislated for by an Irish parliament. Upon that subject Mr. Porter's letter is a demonstration that all the Irish of every class are agreed. But the combination of all is prevented by idle jealousies and unfounded lears.

It is our business to remove these jealousies and abourd fears. We should entreat, implore, conjure, our Protestant fellow-countrymen to listen to us. We should solemnly assure them that the Catholics desire no civil or ecclesiastical ascendancy—all they desire is equality—that perfect equality which the repeal of the union alone can produce.

We can most confidently assert that the Irish Protestants ought to place unlimited confidence in neir Catholic fellow-countrymen; and, above all, hat they ought not to retain any jealousy or apprehension. This is our solemn, unequivocal, and nost conscientious conviction and assertion, and we are entitled to be believed. But we will not place the cause of conciliation upon mere a-sertion; we appeal to facts to prove that confidence shall be repo-ed in the Catholic Repealers by Protestants of all classes.

The first proof is adduced from Protestant his torians. It is the historic fact that the Irish Catholics were, since the Reformation, three times in possession of political power—in fact of the government of the country; yet they never passed one single penal law, nor persecuted one on single penal law, nor persecuted one on any one Protestant who was persecuted one single penal law, nor persecuted one one persecuted one single penal law, nor persecuted one one persecuted one one persecuted one one persecuted one one p

tant has ever been named, simply because none such ever existed.

The second proof arises from the language of the Catholics during the many years of our struggle for emarcipation. We had tens of thousands of meetings, in all of which our claims were placed upon the principle, that conscience should be free—free for others as well as for us. And in not one of these meetings, although guilty of many an indiscretion, yet not one single word of a bigotted or excluding nature was uttered, save upon one occasion; when a phrase considered to be of a bigotted nature having been used, that phrase was emphatically condemned by the all but unanimous vote of two public meetings: there was indeed but the single negative of the utterer of the phrase himself—he stood alone.

two public meetings: there was indeed but the single negative of the utterer of the phrase himself—he stood alone.

The third proof arises from the conduct—that is, the acts, of the Catholic people during the agitation for emancipation. We had our tens and our twenties of thousands of meetings. We had our Catholic boards, and Catholic committee, and, finally, our great Catholic Association. But there was no riot, no violence, no tumult. No Protestant was injured in persons, nor in property, by the Catholics, in their struggle for emancipation. No Catholic associator was ever accused of any crime, committed in the struggle for relief, with the exception of myself; and then the charge of sedition was so frivolous that the bill of indictment against me was ignored by a grand jury, the foreman and two-thirds of whom were Protestants, and several of them Orangemen. There was not one single assault committed in the agitation for emancipation. I, one of the most prominent among the agitators, and, probably, may I venture to say it, one of the most popular, repeatedly declared that I would abandon the pursuit of emancipation, if it were stained with one single drop of human blood. And, blessed be Heaven! no such stain taints that cause.

The fourth proof is derived from this—that my

And, blessed be Heaven! no such stain taints that cause.

The fourth proof is derived from this—that my principle has been throughout, and is, that, "every change of political institutions should be effected by exclusively moral and peaceable means," and "that no amelioration, however in its nature valuable, in the laws of government, should be purchased by any one crime or sin of ever so small a degree—and above all, is not worth the purchase by the loss of one single life."

This doctrine I have preached and practised. By the assertion and practice of it, the Irish people carried the question of emancipation, and I, who am the original aposte of this doctrine of peace, cossess, it is manifest, the unlimited confidence of the lirish people. Oh, how idle must be the jealous countrymen:

Catholics after emancipation. There was no insolence of trumph—no insult to our former opponents. The usual demonstrations of public joy were forborae. There were no bondires, no iluminations, no etablish on the delight, leat they shall be the the death of the control of the

never was a presecution more vexatiously conducted. The usual courtesy, a slight one in itself, of allowing us to appear by altorney, was refused — We were compelled to be in readiness to appear in court every passing hour. I will not dwell upon the one-sidedness of the charge of the Chief Justice, whose nephew has got an excellent place in the Castle, and whose son in-law hasgot that excellent thing, an Irish bishopric, from the prosecuting government; neither shall I dwell on the now tor ever admitting on the tace of the record !raudulent management of the jury list; nor shall I diate upon the anjust imprisonment which we have sustained for no less than three months—an imprisonment for which, as the record now demonstrates, there is no kind of justification or palliation—an imprisonment which the Court itself offered to suspend if the Attorney General—that is the Irish government—would consent. I pass over, also, without comment, what Lord Cloneurry has called the "projected massacre at Clontari;" I pass these by for the present as materials, I trust, for parliamentary inquiry and impeachment. But I avail myself of them for the single purpose of showing that never were men so provok d, so unjustly stimulisted to irritation and revenge, so excited to break out into an exuberance of revengeful joy—never was there a set of men more entitled to all the violence of crumph at the ultimate reversal of judgment—yet, Protestant non-Repealers, we appeal to you whether passion was not suppressed, irritation and excitement mitigated and soothed, every species of insult avoided; agitation, instead of being inflamed, cooled down into something that has been reproached by our earnies as timidity. Yes, we have preferred the appearance of what we could not feel, timidity, by the excess of our meckness to anything that could prevent a single non-Repealer from joining the ranks of his country.

Non-Repealers, reflect deeply upon these different topics—you have everything to gain, you can have nothing to learn the uniform man in

prosperity."

Now I take it, that no proposition was ever so perfectly clear as this, that Ireland cannot, and will not, submit to that deatal of the rights of nature, which belonged to her as a great nation and a virtuous people. It is perfectly clear that nature, which belonged to her as a great nation and a virtuous people. It is perfectly clear that things cannot remain as they are; there must necessarily be some change. This is asserted as distinctly and emphatically by the Conservative member of the corporation of Dublin, the talented Dr. Maunsell, as it is by me. The Irish people have more of the virtue of perseverance than the people of any other country on the face of the earth. They have been spoilated of property, it is true, but they have retained tenaciously their opinions, their sentiments, their affections, and, above all, they have clong to their religion with desperate fidelity. They are, I repeat, the most persevering people on the face of the earth—they never will, they never can, abandon the cause of repeal; and they will ultimately carry that measure as assuredly as that to-morrow's sun will rise. Whilst we, leading satisform, and particularly whilst I happen to live, oney will never seek to carry the repeal by forcible or violent means. But the man is worse than mad who does not perceive in the conduct of the Irish copple that determination to establish self-government, which, when the present leaders, and I amongst them, are removed, may well produce separation, but can never tolerate the continuance of the union.

This, indeed, is just the time to carry the repeal, peaceably, quietly, legally, constitutionally. We are arrived at a time, when, if the Protestant and Catholic non-Repealers abandon their spathy or opposition, and join in the agitation for the repeal, the Union can be repealed without danger, difficulty, tumult, or force; and without, in any way, disturbing the rights of property, or the enjoyments of sociel life—a bloodless political change, such as that of 1829, can now be achieved without difficulty—a bloodless, political change, such as that of 1722 can now be achieved without the least difficulty. Lord Althorp, himself, when opposing the repeal, because called for by only a section, however large, of the Irish people, declared, that if the entire Irish nation required that repeal, they were entitled to it. This proposition was full of plain good sense. In fact, if the Irish nation were combined in a peaceable and legal struggle, resistance would be vain or impossible.

This is just the period when the union could be repealed in the manner most satisfactory to those Protestants who have hitherto been neutral, or adverse by reason of their fears of tumultuary or violent proceedings. The Repeal Association is ready, I am ready, for one humble invividual to join in the modes of acting most satisfactory to the enumber of the repeal and legal struggle to the following the country;—the Repeal Association does are require may O'Cennell party. We are all ready to give to the house of Leinster, it, oh Heaven, that family would once again join for Ireland; we are ready to give to the liftsh aristocracy; we are ready to give to the hon sir. Hunchinson, and to our other Protestant of talent and fortune, Protestant or Cannolic, the lead in the great movement. Especially, we are ready to give and we are giving heartify and cordially to Mr. S. O'B ten, to the Hon Mr. Hutchinson, and to our other Protestant non-Repealers with what facility they would abtin their proper weight and importance, and consideration, in the con

in procuring the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament, without which there can be no lasting tranquility in Ireland.

This emphatically is a period when good humor, good temper, the disposition to conciliate, and the anxiety to combine all classes prevails amongst the Irish people—There is nothing revolutionary in the dispositions of the Repealers. Quite the contrary—an anxiety to prevent any forcible change, and to maintain the social state unimpaired and improved.

Never was there a period of more good temper and hilarity; this is the time for peaceful combination of all sects and persuasions. The very fact of there being a large military force in Ireland at present ought to give additional security against the prevalence of any violent or revolutionary disposition; and that army which has been sent here to prevent repeal, would necessarily be protective of the peaceful settlement of the great question.

Everything favors a combination at the present moment—even the prevalence of the hitherto scattered elements of Federalism now facilitates our great object. It is true that federalism has not, as yet, displayed itself in the strength which I believe really belongs to it. I know there are numbers of individuals who have not jo.ned the Repeal Association, and yet are opposed to the continuation of the union upon its present basis, and desire a federal connection in its stead.

In inviting those persons to join in the contest for the repeal, it is incumbent upon the association distinctly to trace out his far "simple Repealers" and "Federalists" can got orgether, as also to point out how far the road is in common to both, and to show distinctly where a difference, if any, arises between them. It is our duty to canvus the particulars of that difference, and to yield to whetever appears most practical and most useful to Ireland.

For my own part these never lived a being who would less than the most useful to Ireland.

principle. I would follow in the track of an man who seeks for the restoration to Ireland of the power of legislation.

Let me then state the principles upon which the "simple ropealers" desire to act, and let me show how fir the tederalists concur in those principles.

The first principle is founded on the determination, at all hazards, to preserve the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of the power of a sole executive, and the golden link of the crown. In this principle both "simple repealers" and "federalists" completely agree

The sec nd principle results from the necessity of the repeal of the union statute, both Geo. Ill., chap 47.

That statute must be put out of the way legally and constitutionally.

In this principle "simple repealers" and "federalists" equally agree. Both, in fact, being repealers of the union—because tederalism can commence only after the repeal of that statute.

The third principle arises from the necessity of a reconstruction of the Irish parliament.

This principle belongs in common to both classes of expeders— simple repealers" and "federalists;" because the purposes of either party. The nere repeal of the union statute would not answer the purposes of either party. The nere repeal of the union statute would revive the Irish parliament without he benefit of any reform schedules; it would give two members to the ruined abbey of Tuisk, two members to the sands of Bannow, and two members to the churchyard wail of columnes; this would never do. "Federalists" and "simple repealers" agree that this would never do.

There must, therefore, be a reconstruction of the Irish House of Commons.

The lourth principle consists in the restoration of the

House of Commons.

The iourth principle consists in the restoration of the frish Rouse of Lords in all its integrity.

Thus far all parties, "lederalists" and "simple repeal-think the constitution which should be clearly understeed, and all confusion avoided on the subject—that s, a distinction between the mode of reconstruction of the frish parliament, and the powers which shall be vested in the parliament, and the powers which shall be vested in the parliament, and the powers that parliament should have when reconstructed.

First, reconstruct your parliament; and, secondly, decide what powers that parliament should have when reconstructed.

Upon the mode of reconstruction of the House of Commons the "Federalists" and "simple Repealers" might and ought to agree. It is true that the "Federalists" have no. as yet any official organ, and therefore there is no statement of their views as to that reconstruction. It is also true that Mr. Gray Forter has on this subject, throw nout objections to popular plans for reconstructions, coming from him, deserve the greatest weight, and merit the full-set and meat deliberate consideration. He, himself, appears to be of that temper of mind, that he will patiently consider the arguments that may be used to solve his objections; and whatever the result may be, the discussion of these objections shall be conducted in the most amicable way, and in the best temper.

The "sim le Repealers," on the other hand, have long since laid their project before the public.

They propose that the number of members should be based upon the numbers of the population, that being the basis of the sognish basis, the "simple Repealers" and the basis of the sognish downless by the English Reform Bill.

Taking up this English counties by the English Reform Bill.

Taking up this English counties by the English Reform Bill.

Taking up the English counties do due to the Protestant powers of these, Antrina would have 6; Armagh, 5; Furmangh, 5; Cavan, 5; Donegal, 6. Total for Ulster, 50 in mention these pa

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, JOHN C. MORRISON, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Teas, Oils, Paints, Chemicals, Manufacturers' articles, &c., &c., (No. 183 Greenwich street, between Fulton and Vessy atreets, next the Washington Market, New York.) has now on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, and on accommodating terms, the largest assortment of Staple articles ever off reat to the public in the following line:—Apothecaries;
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Artificial Flower Makers;
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Carriage Makers;
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Distillers;
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Tobacconest ; Tanners and Curriers; Varnishers; Woolien and Cotten Cleth Manufacturers;

And all almost of manusciness.

John Miles and the Miles a

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORE, October 25, 1844 \$

THE following spicies will be sold on the lat of Novembert, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the subscribe at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, for cash on the de of sale.

do Bread Dust;
do Rice;
do Flour;
do Linyty Hogaleads;
do do Pipes
do do Whisky Barrels;
do do Hogaleads
The above sale is postponed til the 1th inst.
15 tNii rrc JAMES H. SUYUAM, Navy Agent.

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All repairing in the Billiard line done in the best manuar
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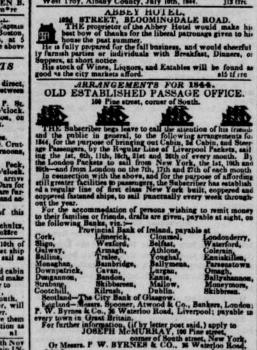
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